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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FOLEY & LARDNER 777 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE SUITE 3800 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202-5308			EXAMINER TRAN, NGHI V	
			ART UNIT 2151	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/917,070	ABDULRAHIMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nghi V. Tran	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-23,25-36,38-46,48-54,56-71 and 73-96 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-23,25-36,38-46,48-54,56-71 and 73-96 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-4, 7-19, 23, 25, 29-30, 32-33, 35, 38, 41-44, 46, 48, 51, 53, 56-59, 61, 67-69, 71, 73, 78-81, 86, 88-89, 90, and 93-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Janakiraman et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0124020, in view of Jamtgaard et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624 (hereinafter Jamtgaard).

3. With respect to claims 1, 23, 35, 46, 53, 67, and 86, Janakiraman teaches a method of transferring electronic data [see abstract] from a remote location [110 i.e. web server] to an electronic device [120 i.e. client] over a bandwidth-constrained connection [paragraph 0009 i.e. wireless devices such as cell phones], the method comprising:

- selecting electronic data using an electronic device [paragraph 0029 i.e. a user is capable of inputting to client device];

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- determining whether the electronic data has a supported format [paragraphs 0015-0016 and item 121 in fig.1 i.e. multimedia analyzer]; and
- automatically issuing a transfer instruction for the electronic data based on acceptability criteria, the acceptability criteria comprising whether the electronic data has a supported format [paragraph 0031-0032].

However, Janakiraman is silent on sending a list of supported formats to a proxy server.

In wireless communication method, Jamtgaard discloses sending a list of supported formats [i.e. a variety of different formats, such as HTML, XML, raw data, etc., to be input into the system] from the electronic device to a proxy server [col.4, lns.8-57];

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Janakiraman in view of Jamtgaard by sending a list of supported formats to a proxy server because this feature permits content to be input into the system in a variety of different formatting languages [Jamtgaard, col.2, lns.49-50]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to provide the content to a plurality of different information appliances having different screen sizes [Jamtgaard, col.2, lns.62-63].

4. With respect to claims 3, 25, 38, 48, and 56, Janakiraman is silent on the list of supported formats is sent to the proxy server upon selecting the electronic data.

In wireless communication method, Jamtgaard discloses the list of supported formats is sent to the proxy server upon selecting the electronic data [fig.2].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Janakiraman in view of Jamtgaard by sending a list of supported formats to a proxy server based on selecting the electronic data because this feature permits content to be input into the system in a variety of different formatting languages [Jamtgaard, col.2, lns.49-50]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to provide the content to a plurality of different information appliances having different screen sizes [Jamtgaard, col.2, lns.62-63].

5. With respect to claims 7, 57, 78, 80, and 94, Janakiraman further teaches selecting electronic data comprises sending a request to view an Internet web page [122 i.e. web browser].

6. With respect to claims 8, 32, 43, 79, and 93, Janakiraman further teaches sending a request to view an Internet web page comprises entering an Internet web page address in an Internet web browser [122 i.e. web browser].

7. With respect to claim 9, Janakiraman further teaches sending a request to view an Internet web page comprises activating a hyperlink [122 i.e. web browser].

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8. With respect to claim 10, Janakiraman further teaches selecting electronic data comprises sending a request to transfer an electronic file [paragraphs 0029-0030].
9. With respect to claim 11, Janakiraman further teaches sending a request to transfer an electronic file comprises issuing a request to download the electronic file from a remote source location [paragraphs 0029-0030].
10. With respect to claims 12, 30, 42, 51, 59, 68-69, 71, and 88, Janakiraman further teaches the electronic device is selected from a handheld computer, a pager, and a mobile phone [paragraph 0009 i.e. wireless devices such as cell phones].
11. With respect to claim 13, Janakiraman further teaches determining whether the electronic data has a supported format comprises examining the electronic data to determine its format [fig.3 and paragraph 0028 i.e. multimedia analyzer].
12. With respect to claims 14, 29, 41 and 89, Janakiraman further teaches determining whether the electronic data has a supported format comprises comparing the selected data format to a list of supported formats [fig.3 and paragraphs 0031-0037].
13. With respect to claim 15, Janakiraman further teaches the determining whether the electronic data has a supported format [fig.3 and paragraphs 0031-0037].

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However, Janakiraman is silent on issuing a transfer instruction steps are performed by a proxy server.

In wireless communication method, Jamtgaard discloses issuing a transfer instruction steps are performed by a proxy server [12 or 14 i.e. translation server or telco gateway].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Janakiraman in view of Jamtgaard by performing of a proxy server because this feature permits content to be input into the system in a variety of different formatting languages [Jamtgaard, col.2, Ins.49-50]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to provide the content to a plurality of different information appliances having different screen sizes [Jamtgaard, col.2, Ins.62-63].

14. With respect to claims 16, 58, Janakiraman further teaches the transfer instruction comprises an instruction to transfer the electronic data to the electronic device [paragraphs 0029-0030].

15. With respect to claim 17, Janakiraman further teaches a transfer instruction comprises an instruction to transfer the electronic data over a wireless connection [paragraph 0009 i.e. a wireless connection is inherent because web browsers may be found on wireless devices].

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16. With respect to claim 18, Janakiraman further teaches transferring the selected electronic data in response to the transfer instruction [paragraph 0031-0032 and fig.3].

17. With respect to claim 19, Janakiraman further teaches the electronic data is selected from the group consisting of electronic audio, video, graphic, applet, program, and Internet web page plug-in files [paragraph 0031].

18. With respect to claims 33, 44, Janakiraman further teaches the source location is selected from the group consisting of a computer, an electronic file server, and another electronic device [110 i.e. web server].

19. With respect to claims 4, 73, and 90, Janakiraman does not explicitly show automatically updating the list of supported formats.

In wireless communication method, Jamtgaard discloses automatically updating the list of supported formats to reflect the changes in applications included in the electronic device [see abstract].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Janakiraman in view of Jamtgaard by automatically updating the list of supported formats because this feature permits content to be input into the system in a variety of different formatting languages [Jamtgaard, col.2, lns.49-50]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to provide the content to a plurality of

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different information appliances having different screen sizes [Jamtgaard, col.2, lns.62-63].

20. With respect to claim 62, Janakiraman further teaches the list of plug-ins includes all operational plug-ins included in the portable electronic device at the time of the request [paragraph 0029].

21. With respect to claims 64 and 82, Janakiraman further teaches the portable electronic device is selected from the group consisting of a laptop computer, a handheld computer, a pager, and a mobile phone [paragraph 0009 i.e. cell phones].

22. With respect to claim 65, Janakiraman further teaches the remote location is selected from the group consisting of a server computer and another portable electronic device [110 i.e. Web server].

23. Claims 5-6, 19, 26-27, 39-40, 49-50, 63, 74-75, 83-84, and 91-92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard as applied to claims 1, 23, 35, 46, 67, and 86, and further in view of Adachi, U.S. Patent No. 6,877,037.

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24. With respect to claims 5, 26, 39, 49, 74, and 91, both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard do not explicitly show automatically updating the list of supported formats after a file compatibility error occurs in the electronic device.

In wireless communication method, Adachi discloses automatically updating the list of supported formats after a file compatibility error occurs in the electronic device [see abstract and].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard, and further in view of Adachi by automatically updating the list of supported formats because this feature allows efficient updating of a number of data modules by sending only one location registration request to the network [Adachi, col.8, Ins.52-57]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify in order to receive the copy of the most recent data and the version number from the server system and updates the installed [Adachi, col.1, Ins.65-67].

25. With respect to claims 6, 27, 40, 50, 75, and 92, both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard are silent on manually updating the list of supported formats.

In wireless communication method, Adachi discloses manually updating the list of supported formats [see abstract and col.1, Ins.44-64 i.e. manually updating is interpreted as a user-triggered event occurs on the user's terminal].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard, and further

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in view of Adachi by manually updating the list of supported formats because this feature allows efficient updating of a number of data modules by sending only one location registration request to the network [Adachi, col.8, Ins.52-57]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify in order to receive the copy of the most recent data and the version number from the server system and updates the installed [Adachi, col.1, Ins.65-67].

26. With respect to claim 63 and 83-84, both Janakiraman and Timothy are silent on automatically updated automatically to reflect changes in the portable electronic device prior to transmitting to the proxy server.

In a wireless communication method, Adachi discloses automatically updating to reflect changes in the portable electronic device prior to transmitting to the proxy server [see abstract and figs.3&5].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Timothy, and further in view of Adachi by automatically updating the list to reflect changes in the portable electronic device prior to transmitting to the proxy server because this feature allows efficient updating of a number of data modules by sending only one location registration request to the network [Adachi, col.8, Ins.52-57]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify both Janakiraman and Timothy, and further in view of Adachi in order to receive the

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copy of the most recent data and the version number from the server system and updates the installed [Adachi, col.1, Ins.65-67].

27. Claims 95-96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Janakiraman, Jamtgaard, and Adachi as applied to claims 92 above, and further in view of Schwartz et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 (hereinafter Schwartz).

28. With respect to claim 95, Janakiraman, Jamtgaard, and Adachi are silent on means for filtering the requested electronic data to exclude electronic data originating from an unacceptable source.

In wireless communication, Schwartz teaches means [i.e. proxy server] for filtering the requested electronic data to exclude electronic data originating from an unacceptable source [figs.4-7; col.8, Ins.12-67; and col.14, Ins.10-67 i.e. a list of unacceptable source locations is broadly interpreted as a list is not in a pres-chosen item menu].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Janakiraman, Nelson, Timothy, and further in view of Schwartz by sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server because this feature creates custom channels or filter unwanted source location to save resources such as bandwidth, cache, power, and etc. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify

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Janakiraman, Nelson, Timothy, and further in view of Schwartz in order to filter unwanted source location without burden on a thin device.

29. With respect to claim 96, Janakiraman further teaches the electronic data is selected from the group consisting of electronic audio, video, graphic, applet, program, and Internet web page plug-in files [paragraph 0031].

30. Claims 20-22, 34, 45, 52, 60, 66, 76-77, and 85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Janakiraman and Jamtgaard as applied to claims 1, 23, 35, 46, 53, 67, and 86 above, and further in view of Schwartz et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 (hereinafter Schwartz).

31. With respect to claim 20, both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard are silent on sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server.

In wireless communication, Schwartz teaches sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server [figs.4-7; col.8, lns.12-67; and col.14, lns.10-67 i.e. a list of unacceptable source locations is broadly interpreted as a list is not in a pre-chosen item menu].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard, and further in view of Schwartz by sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server because this feature creates custom channels or filter unwanted source location to save

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resources such as bandwidth, cache, power, and etc. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to filter unwanted source location without burden on a thin device.

32. With respect to claims 21 and 76, Janakiraman is silent on the acceptability criteria further comprises whether the electronic data has an acceptable source location.

In wireless communication, Schwartz teaches sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server [figs.4-7; col.8, lns.12-67; and col.14, lns.10-67 i.e. an acceptable source location is interpreted as a pres-chosen item menu].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard, and further in view of Schwartz by sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server because this feature creates custom channels or filter unwanted source location to save resources such as bandwidth, cache, power, and etc. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to filter unwanted source location without burden on a thin device.

33. With respect to claims 22, 34, 45, 52, 60, and 77, Janakiraman further teaches the electronic data has a supported format and the transfer instruction.

However, both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard are silent on an unacceptable source location and the transfer instruction comprises an instruction not to send the electronic data to the electronic device.

In a wireless communication method, Schwartz discloses an unacceptable source location and the transfer instruction comprises an instruction not to send the electronic data to the electronic device [figs.4-7; col.8, Ins.12-67; and col.14, Ins.10-67 i.e. a list of unacceptable source locations is broadly interpreted as a list is not in a pre-chosen item menu].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Jamtgaard, and further in view of Schwartz by sending a list of unacceptable source locations to a proxy server because this feature creates custom channels or filter unwanted source location to save resources such as bandwidth, cache, power, and etc. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to filter unwanted source location without burden on a thin device.

34. With respect to claims 66 and 85, Janakiraman further teaches generating a list of unacceptable remote locations and wirelessly transmitting the electronic information to the electronic device only if the web page does not originate from an unacceptable remote location.

In wireless communication, Schwartz teaches generating a list of unacceptable remote locations and wirelessly transmitting the electronic information to the electronic device only if the web page does not originate from an unacceptable remote location [figs.4-7; col.8, Ins.12-67; and col.14, Ins.10-67 i.e. a list of unacceptable source locations is broadly interpreted as a list is not in a pre-chosen item menu].

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Nelson, and further in view of Schwartz by generating a list of unacceptable remote locations because this feature creates custom channels or filter unwanted source location to save resources such as bandwidth, cache, power, and etc. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify Janakiraman and Nelson, and further in view of Schwartz in order to filter unwanted source location without burden on a thin device.

35. Claims 28, 31, 36, 54, 70, and 87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Janakiraman and Jamtgaard as applied to claims 23, 53, and 86 above, and further in view of Timothy et al., "Web Page Filtering and Re-Authoring for Mobile Users," (hereinafter Timothy).

36. With respect to claim 28, Janakiraman is silent on the information transmission system comprises a proxy server configured to determine whether the requested electronic information has a supported format.

In a wireless communication method, Timothy discloses the information transmission system comprises a proxy server configured to determine whether the requested electronic information has a supported format [pages 534-535].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Nelson, and further in

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view of Timothy by configured the information transmission via a proxy server because this feature can be providing the transformation services without loss of information. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify both Janakiraman and Nelson, and further in view of Timothy in order to conserve wireless bandwidth and device memory.

37. With respect to claims 31, 36, 54, 70, and 87, Janakiraman teaches the information transmission system comprises a wireless network.

However, Janakiraman is silent on information transmission system comprises a proxy server.

In a wireless communication method, Timothy discloses information transmission system comprises a proxy server [pages 534-535].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify both Janakiraman and Nelson, and further in view of Timothy by configured the information transmission via a proxy server because this feature can be providing the transformation services without loss of information. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify both Janakiraman and Nelson, and further in view of Timothy in order to conserve wireless bandwidth and device memory.

Response to Arguments

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38. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-23, 25-36, 38-46, 48-54, 56-71, 73-96 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

39. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi V Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4067. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nghi V Tran
Examiner
Art Unit 2151

N.T.


ZARNI MAUNG

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER